



45th Division @N3v3rA

29 Jun 20 · 39 tweets · [N3v3rA/status/1277395549302468608](#)

Tr

Black people don't run the NAACP.

J€Ws do!

There were only Jewish presidents of the NAACP from it's beginning in 1908 until 1975.



Samuel Spital is the j€W Director of Litigation at the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc.

He also HATES White people and spreads lies through the media. The guy who rammed his car into protesters in Charlottesville was J€W! And Heather Heyer died of a heart attack.



The j€W David Jacobs from the NAACP.

A race baiting j€W.

He's using gun control to encourage hate against Black people.



Coty Montag is another j€W working at the NAACP.



The former President and CEO of the NAACP isn't even Black.

He's a (((Weinberg))), (((Goldman Sachs))) man.

His running mate in the Maryland governor's race is (((Susan Turnbull))).

Benjamin Jealous

Benjamin Todd Jealous (born January 18, 1973) is an American civil leader and former president and chief executive officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He is a partner at Kapor Capital, Board Chairman of the Southern Education Fund and one of the John L. ...

Jealous was selected at age 35 as the youngest-ever national leader of the NAACP. He was credited with reviving the organization by *Forbes* magazine. Thus, *The New York Times*, and others.^[1] In 2015, Jealous was named a Young Global Leader by the Davos World Economic Forum. The Washington Post in 2013 described him as "one of the nation's most prominent civil rights leaders."^[2]

In 2014 Jealous became a senior partner at Kapor Capital, a firm that leverages the tech sector to create progressive social change. He also joined the Center for American Progress as a senior fellow.^[3] He first endorsed Bernie Sanders in his 2016 campaign for U.S. President.^[4] supporting Hillary Clinton after she was nominated as candidate by the Democratic Party.^[5] On May 31, 2017, Jealous declared his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the 2018 Maryland gubernatorial election in Baltimore, Maryland.^[6]



Ben Jealous @BenJealous

Very thankful to have @SusanWTurnbull as my running mate!

Your advocacy for women is an inspiration.

benjealous
susie Turnbull FOR GOVERNOR

On International Women's Day, we're celebrating our candidate for Lt. Governor, **Susie Turnbull**

- + Former Chair of Jewish Women International
- + First woman to lead two national Jewish organizations
- + Co-Founded EMERGE Maryland
- + Proud mother and grandmother




1:21 PM - 8 Mar 2018

18 Retweets 63 Likes

Here's another jEWish lawyer working for the NAACP. (((Chris Kemmitt)))

2 of his most famous cases are stopping White people from having their own school in Alabama and trying to end Christian churches' right for tax-exemption.



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"The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund is simply the best civil rights law firm in American history." -- President Obama


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Chris Kemmitt

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Senior Counsel



Jude

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The Moment is Now



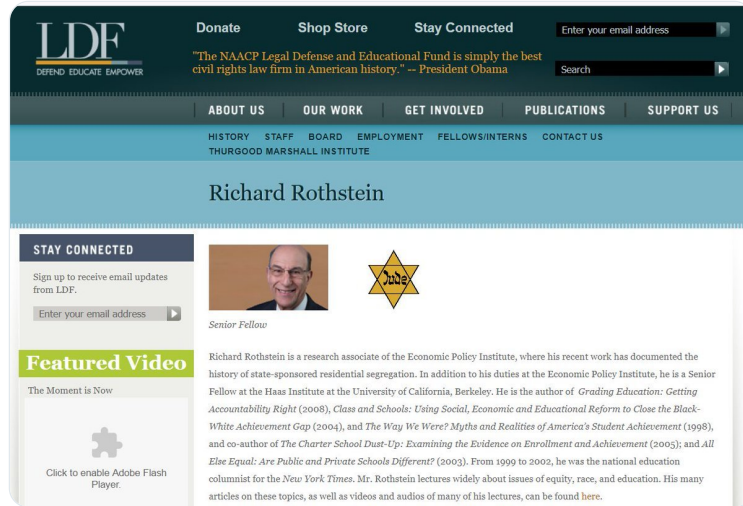
Click to enable Adobe Flash Player.

Chris Kemmitt joined LDF in 2015 as Senior Counsel. Before coming to LDF, Chris spent seven years as an attorney at the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia (PDS), where he represented indigent defendants charged with serious crimes. During his tenure at PDS, Chris successfully argued numerous appeals before the D.C. Court of Appeals and tried and won cases in D.C. Superior Court. He also conducted trainings on various topics for the D.C. defense bar and co-founded the PDS Criminal Law Blog.

Before joining PDS, Chris worked as a law clerk for the Honorable Betty Binn Fletcher of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and the Honorable Nancy Gertner of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. He received his law degree from Yale Law School, where he served as Senior Editor of the *Yale Law Journal*. Chris graduated *magna cum laude* from Williams College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and earned his B.A. in History.

Another j€w!

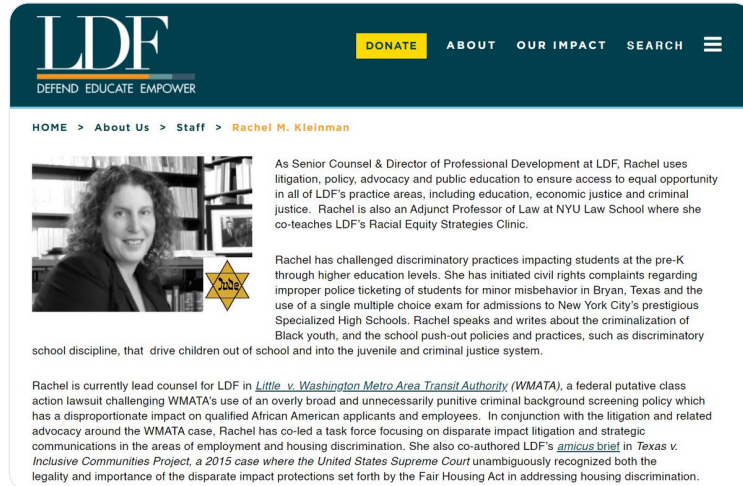
NAACP Senior Fellow, Richard Rothstein.



Rachel Kleinman, senior attorney for the NAACP.

She's also a j€w!

She likes to talk about racial discrimination in top schools, but she'll never tell you about j€wish privilege and the disproportionate amount of j€ws in those schools compared to the largest group, Whites.



Another j€w.

JP Schnapper-Casteras is special Counsel for Appellate and Supreme Court Advocacy for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.



Representative Steve Cohen is a j€w, and an avid (((Civil Rights))) campaigner and he wants Americans to apologize to Black people for slavery when it was j€ws, his own people, who shipped Africans to the Americas and enslaved them.

BREAKING: U.S. **Representative Steve Cohen** (D-TN) called for the impeachment of Attorney General William Barr. A hearing expected, due to recent investigation results (alleging) Barr, a biased, politically compromised, unethical leader.



Another NAACP J€wish attorney.

(((John Cusick)))



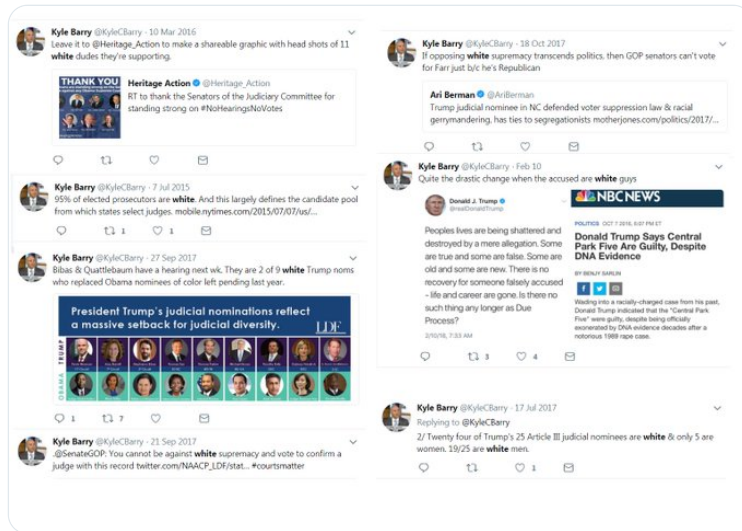
And ANOTHER NAACP J€wish attorney.

((Kyle Barry)))

This one is EXTREMELY anit-White. The NAACP J€Ws are responsible for enticing Black violence against White people.




Here's more from NAACP J€wish attorney Kyle Barry.



Rabbi David Saperstein

Ambassador-at-Large for International Religions Freedom under Obama.

He served on the board of the NAACP.



Rabbi David Saperstein

Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom

Term of Appointment: 01/06/2015 to present

David N. Saperstein is the Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom. He was confirmed by the Senate on December 12, 2014, and was sworn in and assumed his duties on January 6, 2015. The Ambassador at Large is, by law, a principal advisor to the President and Secretary of State and serves as the United States' chief diplomat on issues of religious freedom worldwide. He also heads the Office of International Religious Freedom in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. The President also has designated Ambassador Saperstein to carry out the duties in the Near East and South Central Asia Religious Freedom Act of 2014.

Ambassador Saperstein previously served for 40 years as the Director of the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism (RAC), overseeing the national social justice programming for the largest segment of American Jewry. A rabbi and an attorney, for 35 years Saperstein taught seminars in First Amendment Church-State law and in Jewish law at Georgetown University Law Center.

During his tenure at the helm of the RAC, Ambassador Saperstein has headed several national religious coalitions, including the Coalition to Protect Religious Liberty. He has served on the boards of numerous national organizations including the NAACP (and most recently chaired its national Religious Affairs Committee), the National Religious Partnership on the Environment, and the World Bank's "World Faiths Development Dialogue."

In 1999, Ambassador Saperstein served as the first Chair of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom. In 2009 he was appointed by President Obama as a member of the first White House Council on Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships. From 2011-2014, he served on the State Department's Strategic Dialogue with Civil Society as a member of its "Religion and Foreign Policy" working group.

A prolific writer and speaker, Ambassador Saperstein has appeared on numerous television news and talk shows. His articles have been published in the Washington Post, the New York Times and the "Harvard Law Review." His latest book is Jewish Dimensions of Social Justice: Tough Moral Choices of Our Time.

Here's a little more from the director of litigation, Samuel Spital.

Spouting off lies.

There were were TWO HUNDRED JEWish slave merchants and auctioneers in Richmond, Virginia, but somehow, it's "muh White supremacists" who's the problem.

www.salon.com/2017/08/18/there-have-never-been-many-sides-to-american-racial-terror/

salon NEWS POLITICS ENTERTAINMENT LIFE INNOVATION & SCIENCE

There have never been “many sides” to American racial terror

300 Years after Virginia's slave code was enacted, it's time to stop erasing violence by white supremacists

SAMUEL SPITAL
08.18.2017 • 6:59 AM

When thousands of white supremacists converged on Charlottesville, Virginia this weekend, angered by the city's plans to remove Confederate monuments, they employed the terrorist tactics of the KKK. They marched through the city and the University of Virginia carrying torches and shouting vile racist slogans. And on Saturday, terror became murder as a reported white supremacist rammed his car through a crowd of counter-protestors, killing Heather Heyer, injuring over 30 others, and contributing to the deaths of two state troopers.

As the situation in Charlottesville continued to devolve, President Trump remained silent. When he finally spoke, the same President who sharply criticized his predecessor for declining to use the term “radical Islamic terrorism,” said not a word about the white supremacist ideology that birthed this latest act of domestic terrorism. Instead, he implied that no one group or ideology was responsible, blaming “many sides” for the “hatred, bigotry and violence.”

Days later, it appeared the President had finally come to his senses and offered a short condemnation of white supremacism, neo-Nazis, and the KKK. However, his too little, too late denunciation was quickly undermined by his inflammatory remarks on Tuesday, where he reiterated, “I think there's blame on both sides, and I have no doubt about it.”

HOME ABOUT THE ISJ DEPARTMENTS DONATE MORE...

(May 7, 2020)
Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities - Richmond, Virginia
<https://www.isj.org/virginia-richmond-encyclopedia.html>
<http://archive.vn/ZuTqA>

Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities - Richmond, Virginia

[Overview](#) → [Virginia](#) → [Richmond](#)

Richmond: Historical Overview

Indeed, there was a lot of turnover in the Richmond Jewish community in this early period as Jews came and went, often residing in Richmond for a only a few years before moving to other American cities. Isaac Lesser came to Richmond in 1824 at age 18. He soon gained notice after publishing articles about Judaism in the local newspaper and engaging in a written theological debate with a Christian minister. In 1828, he was hired by Mickveh Israel in Philadelphia as their spiritual leader. Lesser would go on to become the country's foremost spokesman for traditional Judaism. By 1830, about 200 Jews lived in Richmond, most of whom were merchants and auctioneers, though there were a few lawyers and physicians.

The NAACP was founded by these j€Ws among others.

THE JEWS BEHIND THE NAACP

From it's conception in 1909 to 1975 every NAACP president has been Jewish. (right) Kivie Kaplan NAACP'S last Jewish president

The Founders Of The.... NAACP

Henry Moskowitz William English Walling Mary White Ovington

You've Been Bamboozled

California's NAACP was founded by this j€W.

((Sally Lilienthal)))

<http://jewishcurrents.org/tag/naACP/>

JEWISH CURRENTS

ARTICLES BLOG-SHMOG JEW DAYO GALLERY PL

OCTOBER 24: SALLY LILIENTHAL AND THE PLOUGHSHARES FUND

By [lawrencebush](#) on [October 23, 2015](#)

Sally Lilienthal, an anti-nuclear activist and philanthropist who founded the Ploughshares Fund in 1981, died at 86 on this date in 2006. Lilienthal was a writer and a sculptor and was deeply involved in the arts, serving on the board of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art for most of the 1970s. She and her third husband, Philip Lilienthal, also founded the northern **California** chapter of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and she was national vice chairwoman of Amnesty International in 1977, when the organization won the Nobel Peace Prize. The Ploughshares Fund was launched at the start of the Reagan Administration, when the “possibility of a nuclear war was the very worst problem in the world,” she later said. “I thought that if a lot of people felt the same way I did but didn't know what to do about it, we might get together and search for new ways to get rid of the nuclear weapons that were threatening us all.” The Fund has given out more than \$50 million in peacemaking grants since its founding.

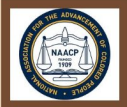
I always thought Booker T. Washington was a self made man, & I had respect for him, but he was a puppet just like his nemesis W.E.B DuBois. Black schools in the early half of the 20th century were built by j€W Julius Rosenwald.

Keeping that j€Wish thumb on Black folks

THIS DAY IN HISTORY, THE NAACP WAS FOUNDED

Posted Feb 12 2013


FROM WIKIPEDIA



The NAACP was founded on February 12, 1909 by a diverse group composed of W.E.B. Du Bois, Ida B. Wells, Archibald Grimké, Henry Moscowitz, Mary White Ovington, Oswald Garrison Villard, William English Walling (the last son of a former slave-holding family), Florence Kelley, a social reformer and friend of Du Bois, and Charles Edward Russell, a renowned muckraker and close friend of Walling who helped plan the NAACP and served as acting chairman of the National Negro Committee (1909), a forerunner to the NAACP....


The NAACP was incorporated a year later in 1911. The association's charter delineated its mission:

To promote equality of rights and to eradicate caste or race prejudice among the citizens of the United States; to advance the interest of colored citizens; to secure for them impartial suffrage; and to increase their opportunities for securing justice in the courts, education for the children, employment according to their ability and complete equality before law.




Founder Julius Rosenwald

...[T]he leadership was predominantly white and heavily Jewish American. In fact, at its founding, the NAACP had only one African American on its executive board, Du Bois himself. It did not elect a black president until 1975, although executive directors had been African American. The Jewish community contributed greatly to the NAACP's founding and continued financing. ... Early Jewish-American co-founders included Julius Rosenwald, founder, with Booker T. Washington, of the Rosenwald Schools (see exhibit in ABHM)....



Founder William English Walling



Founder W.E.B. DuBois

<https://abhmuseum.org/this-day-in-history-the-naACP-was-founded/>
<http://archive.is/Oz5px>

The j€W Julius Rosenwald was also responsible for the Tuskegee Experiment when they infect Black males with syphilis and let them go untreated.

He financed that project just like he financed the NAACP.

HISTORY STORIES



UPDATED: JUL 29, 2019 • ORIGINAL: MAY 16, 2017

Tuskegee Experiment: The Infamous Syphilis Study

Known officially as the Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male, the study began at a time when there was no known treatment for the disease.

ELIZABETH NIX

The j€W Julius Rosenwald controlled Booker T. Washington on the conservative side, while the only black founder of the NAACP was W.E.B. Du Bois on the Communist\Leftist side. W.E.B. Du Bois became a card carrying member of the Communist Party.

He was surrounded by j€Ws.

Resolving Segregation's Education Gap in Early 20th Century America- the Legacy of Julius Rosenwald and Booker T. Washington



Valerie Kennedy | Follow
Jan 30 · 8 min read ★



Rosenwald fellows were change agents and visionaries. Iconic figures such as poet Langston Hughes, Ralph Ellison, W.E.B. DuBois, filmmaker Gordon Parks, Nobel Laureate Ralph Bunche, anthropologist Zora Neale Hurston, John Hope Franklin, historian and famed University of Chicago professor who chaired the National Initiative on Race under President Clinton, were all Rosenwald fellows.



Mr. Julius Rosenwald and Dr. Booker T. Washington



W.E.B. Du Bois

<https://medium.com/age-of-awareness/how-americas-top-ceo-julius-rosenwald-helped-advance-change-in-early-20th-century-black-america-42aabc959bd5>
<http://archive.vn/HoafD>

Henry Moskowitz another co-founding jEW of the NAACP.

Henry Moskowitz (activist)

<http://archive.vn/2zsUt>

🌐 Language

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For the real estate investor, see [Henry Moskowitz \(real estate investor\)](#).

Henry Moskowitz (September 27, 1880 – December 18, 1936) was a civil rights activist, and one of the co-founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.^[1]

Contents

Biography

He was born on September 27, 1880 in [Husj, Romania](#). He was Jewish. He migrated to the [United States](#) in 1883. He attended the New York City public schools and then graduated from the [City College of New York](#) in 1899. In 1906 he earned a Ph.D. in philosophy from the [University of Erlangen](#) in Germany.

In 1914, he married [Belle Lindner Isaacs](#) (1877–1933). In 1914, New York City mayor [John Purroy Mitchel](#) appointed him president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. In 1917 he served as the Commissioner of Public Markets in New York City. He was the founding Executive Director of the League of New York Theatres which eventually became [The Broadway League](#), the organization known for producing the [Tony Awards](#).^[2]

He died on December 18, 1936 in [Manhattan, New York City](#).^[1]

Henry Moskowitz



Moskowitz on June 28, 1933

Born	September 27, 1880 Romania
Died	December 18, 1936 (aged 56)

Rabbi Stephen Wise was a Communist living in the US and stirring so much trouble between Blacks and Whites.

He is one of many jEWs who co-founded the NAACP. They're responsible for weaponizing Blacks against Whites.

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BIOGRAPHY

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

WJC Past President

Stephen Samuel Wise was born in Budapest in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the son and grandson of rabbis. He emigrated to New York as an infant with his family where his father became rabbi of Rodeph Shalom, a Manhattan Conservative congregation of wealthy German Jews.

Wise studied at the College of the City of New York, Columbia College (B.A. 1892), and Columbia University (Ph.D. 1901), and later pursued rabbinical studies under Richard Gottheil, Kohut, Gersoni, Joffe, and Margolis. In 1933, Wise received an L.H.D. from Bates College.

Rabbi Wise was an early supporter of Zionism. He was a founder of the New York Federation of Zionist Societies in 1897, which led in the formation of the national Federation of American Zionists (FAZ), a forerunner of the Zionist Organization of America. At the Second Zionist Congress (Basel, 1898), he was a delegate and secretary for the English language. Wise served as honorary secretary of FAZ, in close cooperation with Theodor Herzl until the latter's death in 1904.

Wise and others laid the groundwork for a democratically elected nationwide organization of 'ardently Zionist' Jews, 'to represent Jews as a group and not as individuals'. In 1918, following national elections, this Jewish community convened the first American Jewish Congress in Philadelphia's historic Independence Hall.

After the FAZ transformed into the Zionist Organization of America, Rabbi Wise fulfilled positions as both president and vice president during his lifetime.

Wise was a close friend of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who turned to Wise for advice on issues concerning the Jewish community in the United States. In addition, Wise had also acted a liaison to previous President Wilson.

In 1914 Wise co-founded the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). Other Jewish co-founders included Julius Rosenwald, Lillian Wald, and Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch.

<https://www.worldjewishcongress.org/en/bio/rabbi-stephen-s-wise>
<http://archive.vn/82rQr>

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VIDEOS

500th anniversary of the establishment of the Venetian Jewish Ghetto: "Jews are resilient to adversity" (in Hebrew)

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Lillian Wald is yet another j€Wish founder of the NAACP.

The NAACP is not and never has been a Black organization. It's a j€Wish organizations that USES Black people for their own benefit.

Pioneer Nurse Lillian Wald

Lillian Wald (1867–1940), a pioneer nurse, was born into a wealthy German-Jewish family. In 1895 Wald and Mary Brewster, a fellow graduate of the New York Hospital Training School for Nurses, opened the Henry Street Settlement on the city's Lower East Side with the support of banker Jacob Schiff. The settlement provided a visiting nurses service and social services to that poor immigrant quarter. From this base, Wald founded public health nursing in the U.S. She introduced public school nurses and the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service. Wald also cofounded Lincoln House to extend health care to black New Yorkers and joined her Henry Street colleagues Florence Kelley and Henry Moskowitz in founding the NAACP.



Photograph of Lillian Wald. Harris & Ewing, between 1905 and 1945. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (023 00.00)
 [Digital ID # hec.19537]

Bookmark this item: <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naACP/founding-and-early-years.html#obj9>

J€W Moorfield Storey was the NAACP president from 1910 - 1929.

Keeping their thumb on their former slaves.

Moorfield Storey

Moorfield Storey (1845–1929), a prominent constitutional lawyer and past president of the American Bar Association, became the NAACP's first president (1910–1929). He was descended from the New England Puritans and Harvard trained. A steadfast champion of the oppressed, he also served as secretary to abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner; led the Anti-Imperialist League, which opposed U.S. ownership of the Philippines; and defended the rights of Native Americans and immigrants. Storey prosecuted the NAACP's early Supreme Court victories. He was later aided by Louis Marshall (1856–1929), another renowned constitutional lawyer and Jewish communal leader.



[Moorfield Storey](#), between 1909 and 1929. Photograph. NAACP Collection, [Prints and Photographs Division](#). Library of Congress (027.00.00) Courtesy of the NAACP [Digital ID # ppmsca.23830]

Bookmark this item: <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html#obj11>

JCW Joel Spingarn was president of the NAACP from 1930 to 1939.

Former (((carpet baggers))) and (((slave drivers))).

NAACP Leader Joel Spingarn

The favorable publicity generated by the Pink Franklin case, in which the NAACP defended a black sharecropper accused of murder, attracted new supporters to the NAACP. Among them was the independently wealthy Joel Spingarn (1875–1939), chairman of Comparative Literature at Columbia University. Spingarn, the eldest son of an Austrian Jewish tobacco merchant, had a profound sense of social responsibility and abhorred racial violence. Intent on reform, he made an unsuccessful bid for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1908 and served as a delegate at the national conventions of the Progressive Party in 1912 and 1916. Spingarn resigned his professorship in 1911 to devote his energy and talents to the NAACP. He was successively elected as Executive Committee member, chairman of the board, treasurer, and finally president between 1930 and 1939. Joel Spingarn was the originator of the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually by the NAACP since 1915 for the highest achievement by an African American.



[Joel E. Spingarn](#), NAACP Collection, [Prints and Photographs Division](#). Library of Congress (030.00.00) Courtesy of the NAACP [Digital ID # ppmsca-05524]

Bookmark this item: <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html#obj15>

Another JCWish founder of the NAACP.

William English Walling

William English Walling, a NAACP Founder

William English Walling (1877–1936), a prominent socialist and journalist, was descended from wealthy Kentucky slaveholders. He was a founder of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the Women's Trade Union League, the Social Democratic League, and the NAACP. In 1908 Walling and his wife, Anna Strunsky, a revolutionary Russian Jew, traveled to Springfield, Illinois, to investigate the race riot. In his article, *The Race War in the North*, which appeared in the September 3 *Independent*, Walling declared: "the spirit of the abolitionists, of Lincoln and Lovejoy, must be revived and we must come to treat the negro on a plane of absolute political and social equality," and he appealed for a "large and powerful body of citizens to come to their aid." The article aroused the conscience of Mary White Ovington, a New York social worker, who wrote a letter to Walling offering her support.



[William English Walling, Chairman of NAACP Executive Committee](#) (1910–1911) [1906]. Photograph. NAACP Collection, [Prints and Photographs Division](#). Library of Congress (016.00.00) Courtesy of the NAACP [Digital ID # ppmsca-23824]


Bookmark this item: <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html#obj0>

JCW Arthur Spingarn, brother of JCW Joel Spingarn (2 posts up), was the president of the NAACP from 1939 to 1966.

Getting the picture yet?

NAACP Leader Arthur Spingarn

In January 1911 the NAACP organized its first branch in Harlem, New York with the help of Joel Spingarn, who persuaded his brother, Arthur (1878–1971) and Charles H. Studin, Arthur's law partner, to join him. The branch established a vigilance committee, which became the National Legal Committee, to deal "with injustice in the courts as it affects the Negro." Arthur worked *pro bono* because the NAACP could not afford to hire attorneys on a regular basis and was often able to convince other prominent attorneys to volunteer their services. Arthur served as the chairman of the National Legal Committee until 1939 and as NAACP president from 1939 to 1966. The members of the Legal Committee also included Clarence Darrow, Felix Frankfurter, and Charles Houston.




[Arthur Spingarn](#) Gelatin silver print. NAACP Collection, [Prints and Photographs Division](#), Library of Congress (029.00.00) Courtesy of the NAACP Digital ID # ppmsca-23832

Bookmark this item: <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html#obj17>

J€Ws are SO proud of themselves for weaponizing the Black community against White people and ruining them in the process.

Below says that Jews worked side by side with Blacks. There was only 1 Black - W.E.B. DuBois.

Another j€W here. Rabbi Emil Hirsch.



After a 1908 race riot in Springfield, Illinois, a group of prominent blacks and whites signed a petition calling for action against racial intolerance and violence. "Silence under these conditions means tacit approval," they stated. The petition led to the National Negro Committee conference in 1909 at Lillian Wald's (bottom right) Henry Street Settlement House in New York, resulting in the creation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP was the first of many civil rights groups in which blacks and Jews would work side by side toward equality and justice. Among attendees were W.E.B. Du Bois (top right), the first African-American to earn a Ph.D. at Harvard University and a professor of sociology. He became the driving force behind the NAACP. Also at the conference was Emil Hirsch (above left), a Reform rabbi from Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD COURTESY OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE; EMIL HIRSCH COURTESY OF JEWISH ARCHIVES; W.E.B. DUBOIS COURTESY OF W.E.B. DUBOIS PAPERS; LILLIAN WALD COURTESY OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

36 JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2009

I'll just post pages 34 through 51 of ...

"JEWs and Blacks in America"

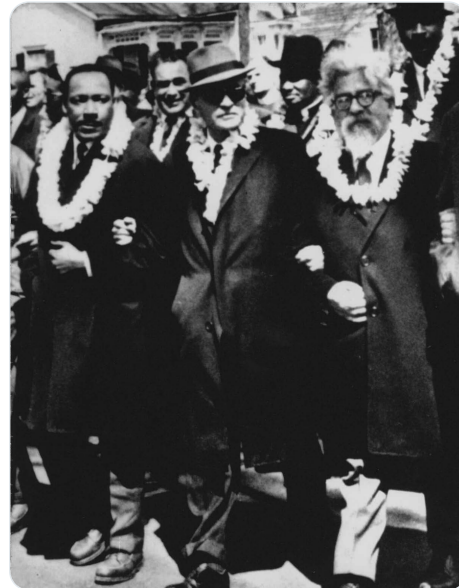
Here are pages: 34-35

JEWs AND BLACKS IN AMERICA

Jews and blacks forged a political alliance in the early 20th century that led to the civil rights movement. This historic bond broke apart in the late 1960s. Barack Obama's election as president has brought us full circle. *Moment Magazine* looks back at one hundred years of history, 1909-2009.


"It would be impossible to record the contribution that Jewish people have made toward the Negro's struggle for freedom, it has been so great," the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. once said. From fiery abolitionists and quiet philanthropists to eloquent rabbis and pragmatic leaders, American Jews helped lay the groundwork for achieving full citizenship for African-Americans. During the Civil War, some Jews fought on behalf of the Confederacy; others saw a parallel between Jewish bondage in Egypt and the chains worn by blacks. Jews who immigrated in the latter half of the 19th century were staunchly against slavery: many had been denied equal rights in Europe and recognized that the scourge of anti-Semitism would not be eradicated as long as racism persisted. And so, by the dawn of the last century, a partnership had been forged—one that culminated in the Selma Civil Rights march on March 21, 1965, about which Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel famously said: "When I marched in Selma, my feet were praying."

34 JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2009



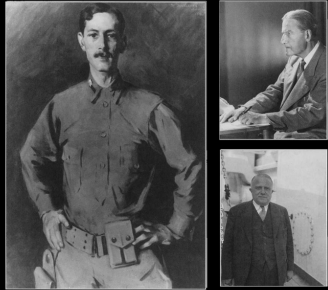
"JEWs and Blacks in America"

Pages: 36-37



After a 1908 race riot in Springfield, Illinois, a group of prominent blacks and whites signed a petition calling for action against racial intolerance and violence. "Silence under these conditions means tacit approval," they stated. The petition led to the National Negro Committee conference in 1909 at Elihu Wallis (bottom right) Henry Street Settlement House in New York, resulting in the creation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP was the first of many civil rights groups in which blacks and Jews would work side by side toward equality and justice. Among attendees were W.E.B. Du Bois (top right), the first African-American to earn a Ph.D. at Harvard University and a professor of sociology. He became the driving force behind the NAACP. Also at the conference was Emil Hirsch (above left), a Reform rabbi from Chicago.

36 JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2009



Early NAACP leaders included Henry Moskowitz (bottom right), an outspoken New York civil rights activist and an advocate for the Jews of Europe, and Stephen Wise (top right), a New York City Reform rabbi and founder and president of the American Jewish Congress. Other Jews, including Wald, a name-in-the-social activist Jacob Billings (bottom left), Herbert Lehman, Arthur and Joel Spingarn (above left) and Jacob Schiff played important roles in the NAACP and other organizations like the National Urban League. Spingarn, a Columbia University professor, was an active NAACP board member who became president of the organization in 1914. The NAACP still gives out an annual Spingarn medal, established in 1915, to African-Americans of great achievement. Spingarn's words, "I have a dream...of a unified Negro population" are thought to have influenced King's 1963 "I Have a Dream" speech.

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Jews provided major financial support for civil rights causes. **Julius Rosenwald** (above left), the Chicago businessman who transformed Sears, Roebuck and Company into a national mail order colossus, was one of them. Inspired by his rabbi, Emil Hirsch, Rosenwald used his wealth to advance black education in the South, battling reluctant officials, defiant education departments and the Ku Klux Klan to build more than 5,300 public schools for black children. Working with the highly respected **Booker T. Washington** (above right), he made generous donations to black institutions of higher learning like Howard University, Dillard University and the Tuskegee Institute, provided training for black doctors and nurses, supported the building of YMCAs for blacks in inner cities, helped create the United Negro College Fund and funded the Rosenwald Fellowship, which supported black artists. When Rosenwald died in 1932, W.E.B. Du Bois declared: "He was no mere philanthropist. He was, rather, the subtle, stinging critic of our racial democracy."

COURTESY OF THE ROSENWALD FOUNDATION

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Jewish professors taking refuge from the Nazis often found jobs at America's black colleges. Sociologist **Ernest Borinski** (above), who fled Germany in 1938, took a teaching position at Tougaloo College, a black school in Jackson, Mississippi. In the 1950s and 1960s, Borinski hosted what were for the time revolutionary gatherings—dinner parties where blacks and whites sat next to one another and critiqued segregation. In Merriam, Kansas, **Esther Swick Brown** (top left), was furious about the terrible conditions of black schools. She organized a legal team to challenge the exclusion of black students from South Park Elementary School. *Holt v. School District 90* went to the Kansas Supreme Court, and the school was desegregated in 1949. The victory helped pave the way for the historic 1954 U.S. Supreme Court ruling, *Brown v. Board of Education*. In New York, **Justine Polier** (bottom left), the daughter of Rabbi Stephen Wise, fought segregation in the city schools. The state's first female judge, she helped open the integrated private Wilsey School in 1936. In 1958, Polier ruled that the New York schools were indeed "separate and unequal" and demanded that the Board of Education rectify the situation.

BORINSKI: COURTESY OF THE ROSENWALD FOUNDATION; BROWN: COURTESY OF THE ROSENWALD FOUNDATION; POLIER: COURTESY OF THE ROSENWALD FOUNDATION

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Both before and after they argued *Brown v. Board of Education*, legally ending segregation, **Thurgood Marshall** (far right) and **Jack Greenberg** (second from left) were at the forefront of the civil rights movement in the courts. Marshall was the NAACP's chief legal counsel from 1940 until 1967, when he became the first African-American to serve on the Supreme Court. He was replaced by Jack Greenberg, who had worked for the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund since he graduated from Columbia Law School in 1948. Greenberg led the NAACP's legal team until 1984. In 1952, Greenberg and Marshall, along with NAACP attorney **Paul Perkins** (far left), defended **Walter Lee Irvin** (second from right) during his trial for the rape of a Florida woman. Irvin was found guilty despite questionable evidence. Originally sentenced to death, he spent 17 years in prison.

COURTESY OF THE ROSENWALD FOUNDATION

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In 1960, college students staged a sit-in at a Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, and sit-ins soon spread throughout the nation, leading to the creation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). SNCC helped organize Freedom Rides on which blacks and whites rode together on buses throughout the South to challenge local segregation laws and customs, often coming under violent attack. In 1963, Freedom Singers **Cordell and Bernice Reagon** and **Willie Peace** (bottom photo, center foreground) pulled an audience of SNCC activists in Nashville, that included Chuck McDew, **James Forman** (top photo, second from left), **June Johnson**, **Bob Zellner** and many others. McDew, SNCC's first chairman, was instrumental to the group's adoption of nonviolent resistance and would later convert to Judaism. In 1963, SNCC activists **Bob and Dorothy Zellner** (top photo), the daughter of Russian Jewish immigrants, shared a table with Forman, the group's executive secretary, in a Danville, Virginia, cafe. As much as 75 percent of the funds received by SNCC, as well as other nonviolent civil rights groups such as the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE), came from Jews, who were estimated to compose one-third to one-half of the young whites who traveled the South to register African-American as voters in 1964's Freedom Summer. One of these young Jews was Danny Lyon, who joined SNCC immediately after graduating from the University of Chicago, and documented the movement through photographs.

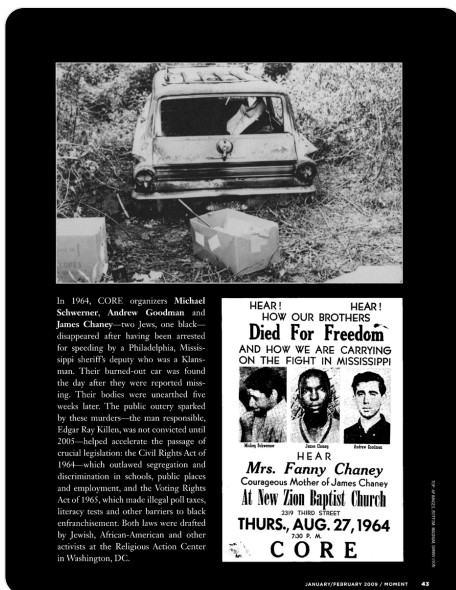


LION: DANNY LYON

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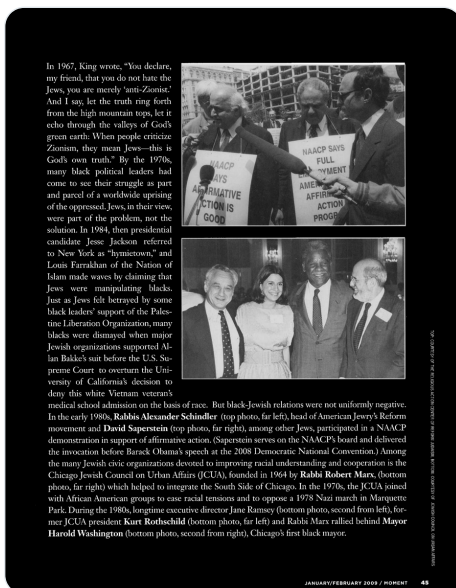
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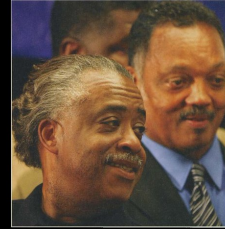
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New York City's Crown Heights riots began on August 18, 1991, when a car in Lubavitcher Rabbi Menachem Schneerson's convoy struck and killed a black child. Violence and destruction ensued in the poor, racially divided community. Within hours, Yankel Rosenbaum, a student visiting from Australia, was murdered. The mayhem, which lasted three days, was a tragic indicator of the level of misunderstanding and mistrust that had grown in the previous two decades. For many, like Rabbi Beryl Epstein (opposite page, top photo) of the Chabad Discovery Center, a non-profit that educates people about Hasidism, the riots inspired efforts for reconciliation. Interfaith and black-Jewish dialogue groups such as Rabbi Marc Schneier's Foundation for Ethnic Understanding and Crown Heights groups like Mothers to Mothers and Project Gatz emerged, helping forge alliances anew. Black leaders during this period include the Reverends Jesse Jackson and Al Sharpton, both polarizing figures for the Jewish community. Through the 1990s and first years of the new century, memories of the Black Power movement, Crown Heights and other tensions have receded and racial cooperation has come to the fore once again. Despite lingering suspicions, most blacks strongly identify with Israel. More recently, the enthusiasm with which young Jews and blacks have worked to stop the genocide in Darfur has reignited a sense of common purpose and social activism. Many American synagogues display "Save Darfur" banners, and send buses of congregants to attend demonstrations. The Save Darfur Coalition itself was co-founded by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and the American Jewish World Service in 2004.

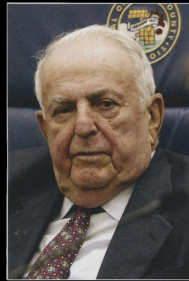
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Enter the meteoric rise and historic win of Barack Obama. Throughout his presidential campaign rumors circulated that he was a Muslim, an Arab and an Israel hater. The national media featured Jewish voters who spoke of race as a barrier and speculated that the crucial Jewish constituency would desert the Democratic Party, swinging the election against Obama. In the end, 78 percent of Jews voted for Obama—the highest percentage among any voting group except for African-Americans. Jews have also been among Obama's closest friends and supporters since he entered politics in Chicago. Abner Mikva (left), a former Chicago congressman, federal judge and White House counsel to Bill Clinton, befriended Obama in 1990 after he tried to recruit the young Harvard Law School graduate for a clerkship at the U.S. Court of Appeals. Obama turned him down to become a community organizer on the South Side of Chicago. Mikva was one of the key people with whom Obama met when deciding in 2006 whether to run for president. Since some called Clinton the first black president, Mikva has dubbed Barack Obama the first Jewish one.

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Many other Jewish Chicagoans contributed to Obama's political emergence. Bettylu Saltzman (top photo, right), a long-time progressive activist, organized an antiwar demonstration in 2002 and invited Obama to speak. He urged the U.S. to stay out of Iraq, a message that later became a centerpiece of his presidential campaign and ultimately helped him defeat Senator Hillary Clinton. Saltzman also introduced Obama to Chicago political strategist David Axelrod and supported his 2004 run to fill Republican Peter Fitzgerald's Senate seat—a campaign largely financed by Penny Pritzker (bottom photo, right), founder of the Hyatt retirement communities and CEO of Pritzker Realty Group. Pritzker later became national finance chair of Obama's presidential campaign. A key to funding Obama's campaign is the Crown family, which owns Henry Crown and Company, a manufacturing, real estate and securities company that has partial ownership of the New York Yankees and the Chicago Bulls. James Crown is said to have encouraged Obama to run for president. He also convinced his father, Lester Crown, to support Obama. Likewise, his sister Susan Crown (bottom photo, left) backed Obama. Numerous Jews from outside Chicago also joined Obama's team early on. These include Alan Saltzman, head of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston; Julius Genachowski, a Washington, DC venture capitalist who attended law school with Obama; Dan Shapiro, who was Obama's Jewish Outreach Coordinator; foreign policy advisors Anthony Lake and Dennis Ross; and former ambassador to Israel Daniel Kurtzer, as well as Democratic members of Congress, including Jim Schakowsky and Robert Weiser.



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